

312. KUB XIII 9+ III (Instruction of Tuthaliya)

9 *ma-a-an Ú-UL-ma*10 *ú-wa-da-te-e-ni nu ÉSAG-an LÚ^{MES} URU^{LM} šar-ni-in-kán-zi*

2.2.1.2. Present medium

The medium (or mediopassive) is a *diathesis* which is used to render all events where the *agens* is not known or mentioned, or where the subject is the affected *patiens*. These can be both passive expressions in the strict sense (*Peter is being beaten*) or the so called anticausative where the *agens* is simply not mentioned (*the door is opening*), and also events where the subject is less *agens* but rather a *patiens* affected by the verbal action (*the glass breaks*).

Lit.: Friedrich 1960: 135 ff.; Kronasser 1956: 201 ff.; Neu 1968a, 1968b; Eichner 1975; Oettinger 1976; Yoshida 1990.

	<i>mi-</i> conjugation	<i>hi-</i> conjugation
1.sg.	<i>-ha, -hari</i>	
2.sg.	<i>-ta, -tati, -tari</i>	
3.sg.	<i>-ta, -tari</i>	<i>-a, -ari</i>
1.pl.	<i>-wašta, -waštati</i> ³⁴	
2.pl.	<i>-duma, -dumari</i> ³⁵	
3.pl.	<i>-anta, -antari</i>	

³⁴ In the table of verbal endings in Oettinger 1979: 521, the forms *-wasta* and *-wastari* are given for the 1.pl.med.; however, after the list of Yoshida 1990: 181 ff., the expected *-wastari* is not attested. Accordingly, the only attested variant to *-wasta* is the secondary form *-waštati*.

³⁵ This form is rarely attested and thus only two suitable example could be found.